THE PASTEBOARD SPIRITS. TEARING THE VEIL FROM SPIRIT UALISTIC MUMMERIES.

pr. Gordon's Trickeries and the Fanaticism of his Followers - The Bird that Flew Round Justice Yorky's Head-The Re-markable Testimony of Mr. Thurber. At a quarter to 2 o'clock yesterday after-

goon the examination in the great spirit case, growing out of the arrest of Thomas Preston sproul, charged with the robbery of Mrs. Elizabeth Ful'er's watch, was resumed in the Jeffer-ion Market Civil Court, before Justice Yorky. The court room was packed as full as it could hold, seats and aisles, with spectators. Many women were present. Dr. James Burson came in a clean shirt and brushed up generally. Dr. Gordon was absent. The first witness called was Mr. John Montgomery, who described him-self as a produce merchant and not a Spiritualist. He testified that he had seen Sproul shaking around the room in a trance during a scance at Dr. Gordon's. Sproul had assured him that the spirits shown were genuine.
Witness had seen spirit forms at Dr.
Gordon's. One he recognized as his
first wife. She was as plain as she was when
she went out of the world. She had been ill four years with consumption, and her chest had fallen in. Her hair had grown thin. This was the first thing he recognized. She appeared twice. First her head appeared above Gordon's shoulder, but went down and came up a second time so as to show her bust. Gordon had his back to the audience, between her and them. Witness called out her name and she bowed. She appeared to be clothed with light. A voice afterward called out "Montgomery!" and Dr. Gordon came running forward and clasped wit-

ness's hand. Once the Doctor brought
THE FORM OF A BABY IN HIS ARMS sitting. The form did not move. It had a life-like expression, black eyes, black eyebrows, fushed cheeks, and curly hair. He would no swear that these forms were not pictures. He ever saw the back of any of them.

In his cross-examination, Montgomery admit In his cross-examination, ted that he had witnessed many sances and had three or four in his own home. He did not bethree or four in his own home. He tild not be-long to any religious denomination, but believed in the Scriptures and in future rewards—not in future punishments. He believes that as we die we shall appear again with a little improvement. It did not occur to him to touch his wife. He was too much excited. People generally are at

was too much excited. People generally are at giness.

The next witness put on the stand was a stout old lady, wearing a black moire antique skirt, a handsome black velvet sacque, and an immense black bomet, trimmed with a profusion of purple feathers and ribbons. Over her a very hot discussion ensued. Justice Yorky thought he had had enough testimony from spiritalists. Col. Hart, for the prosecution, said that the old lady would prove Sproul a liar in regard to Dr. Gordon, as he stood confessed a liar and a thief in other things. Justice Yorky would only take the testimony of Dr. Gordon himself on that subject. Others could give nothing but their opinions. KNOWS HOW IT IS HIMSELF.

Apparitions frequently appear to persons having delirium tremens, which are just as vivid as the impression made on the minds of Spiritualists by the so-called spirit pictures.

Col. Hart.—Well, I'll ask every witness whether they have delirium tremens, if you wish. [Laughter.]

have celifful tremens, if you wish. [Laughif. McGelland here arose and violently deneed his opponent for daring to hurl the
is har and thief at his client, whom the law
immocnt until he should be proven guilty,
and applause from the audience.] Mr. Mcland dared Col. Hart to put Gordon on the
di. Hart replied with equal violence, saying
he would do his duty to his client in face of
applause of the mob. Mr. McClelland urged
Gordon should be pinced upon the stand,
could not do it, as that would debar him
neres-scanning rith doctor,
istice Yorky-Gordon to the only witness
can sallsfactor by contractly Sprout's testiby.

il this time the old lady had been quietly

"I have not been sworn on the Scriptures, as Honor, but I stand in the presence of the ost heart-searching God, and if nobody has by objections. I would like to state that I had e pleasure of seeing the most beautiful—satisfied—bird flying around your head yes-

et was too ridiculous. In an instant ers, reporters, and audiance were in so flaughter, in the milist of which y paddled indirmantly to her seat. Thurbur, commission merchant, was. He is a tall, thin, nervous, irascible who spoke at the rate of two hundard minute, so that the counsel found to get a word in edgeways. His examiproductive of great amusement. He is uplifted hand. He had seen apparimented forms. In two instances its had as well developed busts as a generally. [Laughter.] Thurbur this Gordon much of a medium. Beto be too imbecide. This answer prohaughter, at which Thurbur burst he's a medium. He air with nobody im. I can find you twenty respectable aw him." [Roars of laughter.]

A ROUGH WITNESS.

A ROUGH WITNESS. n his cross-examination Thurbur testified as

ws:

lled at Dr. Gordon's on Monday afternoon last. I

of the arrest of Sproul on Sonday. Gordon gave

ance on Monday. I went there because I heard

on had got into this difficulty. He told me how

han had robbed him; how they had had a row, and

had qut him; how the boy had stolen his watch,

last sproul was an accompilee in the theft. I first

of this robbery in a hall where we spiritualists

constanted to meet like honest men.

Are you a spiritualist? A.— I thank God I am.

he greatest truth ever known to man.

were you ever arrested for obtaining money un
alse pretences and taken to the Tombs Police

of A.— Yos, I was; by as big a villain as this man

you wen are shallow of him.

You wan had on the best of him.

You wan had been and had one of the control of the control

of the robbert of him.

You want to show what a disreputable man you

long after. I when was this? A.—On the Fourth

ly last.

bail to appear for trial in the Jefferson PROFESSED SPIRITUALIST FOR TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

point Thurbur would not give a rward reply until peremptorily ordered tice. Finally he said:

THURBER AND ME.

of ever been under the influence of spirits?

A. Very slightly; I have been semi-conarrested twice criminally, and was once
at sal, all on the same charge. My counbur and me. (Laughter.)

ever study law? A.—No; I'm glad I
awayhter.) Ion. Mr. Howe, who had been a tup and went out disgusted.

married? A.—I nm.

living with your wife? A.—I am not she is better supported now than ever she

She is better supported now than ever she is better supported now than ever she is your until the sound state of your lushness, you secondred, you make! Faugh! Hoors of laughter.] coljected to this line of questioning, land said he sound to plove Thurber er. That irasschile old gentleman If you say so, I tell you you lie." His it was not material. Thurber then for rattle off an explanation of his article. Hart told him he must speak yif he wanted it taken down." elaculated the astrictualist, looking at the reporters. ared with laughter, and Thurber

L WAS A MEDIUM.

don's were real. She had helped to make the Doctor's performing robes and hat. Whenever Gordon was under the Influence of his spirit bride. Helen, she used to talk through him. She sometimes talked nonsensically. At other times she would speak about helping with the housework. Mrs. Jaqua had seen Dr. Gordon yesterday morning. He complained of sore throat. He did not manifest any against to come to Court.

He did not manifest any agasisty to come to Court.

Mr. Ransom Rathburn, a tall, thin, melancholy gentleman, with clerical side whiskers, a practical mechanic, did not think Gordon could raise the figures so high as some he had seen. Here Sproul interposed, and said he had one figure in court he could raise four or five feet. The figure string over the wire was supposed to come out of the floor. It was placed in what appeared to be a sitting position, and rose up gradually and gracefully. Gordon took in the slack of the thread with the back of his gown when he opened the door. Mr. McClellan said the Spirit Bride was in court, and asked leave to exhibit it. Col. Hart was willing, but Justice Yorkey said he didn't propose to preside over a public entertainment. The witness was a firm believer in the reality of Dr. Gordon's humburgery. He was not sure about an infant ghost he saw in the doctor's arms.

Q.—Do you believe that it would be possible for Dr. Gordon to produce a live infant? A. (turning very red)—Oh, pshaw! [Roars of laughter.]

MUSIC FOR THE SPIRITS.

Q.—Did you ever take an active part in the seances at br. Gordon's? I played the accordeon once at Mr. sproul's request. He said it would be better with specify request. He said it would be better with nucle, [laighter, He said it would be better with Q.—What times did you play? [Laughter.] Were hey sacred or profanc? [Renewed laughter.] His Honor thought it did not matter. Q.—Did you ever play Shoo Fly? (Laughter.) A.—I layed Anid Lang Syme once, but they stopped me and id that none but sacred music was allowed. (Laugh-

Q.-Did you play the Doxology then? (Laughter.) Col. Hart objected.

Mr. McClelland—Well, if you object to the Doxology, I have nothing to say. [Laughter.]

Rathburn had never seen any spirit more than two feet away from Gordon—less than the length of his arm. He had seen Ben Franklin's ghost sideways. Ben was about five and a half feet high.

sideways. Ben was about five and a half feet high.

Mr. John D. McDonald was then put upon the stand. Judge Yorky objected that he had heard enough of that kind of testimony, whereupon the court officer opened the gate and motioned McDonald out. This enraged Col. Hart, and turning to the officer he said. "I will have you know, sir, that the Judges rule this court; not you." The sentiment was applauded. After further discussion. McDonald was permitted to testify. He had seen in Dr. Gordon's

OVER 400 DIFFERENT APPEARANCES, and over 150 distinct figures. In his cross-examination he did not know whether he was a spirit unlist.

Q.—A sort of what is it all instructions all inspirations.
Q.—Have you ever jumped and hopped around in eigenstance of the spirits? [Laughter.] A. No! I believe that these forms are made to appear a some power outside of human agency. The spirits the departed are the same as God's spirit. Nothing produced by God's spirit alone. He always employs is produced by God's spirit along agencies.

Re-direct—I once say the spirit of a beautiful lady agencies.

Re-direct—I once say the spirit of a beautiful lady guide up and over a table and down on the floor between Gordon and the guideace and back again and vanish. I saw a figure with a fan several times. All these figures were motionless in the face as though sitting for their photographs.

Here Mr. McClelland held up the lithographed deture of a reguish young lady labelled "Fan-ile," with a red fan to her face, amid roars of aughter.

the same.

Sproul showed how Gordon held it up by placing the bottom of the pasteboard between his flugers. Mr. McClelland then exhibited a ithograph of Benjamin Franklin, around which, sproul said, Gordon used to drape a cloak. The indience roared.

ALICE CARY'S GHOST.

McDonald—The Frankin I saw was a full figure. I aw one figure once which its feet moving, as if stepping ut. This was recognized as Alice Cary. out. This was recognized as Alice Cary.

Sproul then held up the Spirit Bride. A stick placed behind it curved the picture so as to give it the appearance of full face, and enabled the operator to take it five feet above his head. A handkerchief folded across under the throat made a fair initiation of a female bust. From this depended a long robe of white lace pinned on. Over the head was thrown an illusion vell. The audience went into convulsions of laughter. Sproul moved it up and down after the manner of Gordon, but McDonald repudiated it, although he though he though he though the could detect some resemblance.

After some discussion, Sproul was placed on the stand for rebuttal. He testified that the ght in the exhibiting room was always very lim. Gordon said this was necessary, as light issolved the spirit forms. Witness discovered he frauds during a senner. While Gordon was whibiting in the middle room he went into the ack room, runninged the trunk saids.

his right arm and manipulate the pictures with bis left. In a minute or two he would stick the picture into his black gown and shake his white gown to show that there was nothing there.

Much discussion ensued about examining more witnesses, and the gentleman asinded to by Sproul signified his willingness to be examined. Judge Yorky, however, cut it all short by refus-ing to listen to any further testimony about Spir-itualism. Counsel on both sides then summed up, and Justice Yorky reserved his decision. There is no doubt of Sproul's acquittal.

Intense Cold in Utah-Many of the Inhabitants Frozen to Death.
SIOUX CITY, Feb. 6—Several persons have
died near this city of exposure. Two men,

father and son, named Patrick and Michael Jordan, were frozen to death on Percy Creek.

dan, were frozen to death on Percy Creek.

When found the bodies were within twenty rods of a house. They had been six or seven miles for a load of wood, and were overtaken suddenly by the storm, when they became besuldered and could not reach shelter. Three men, names unknown, were frozen to death on Rock river, in Sioux country, on Sunday.

A special despatch from Vermillion, Dakota, says that several persons have perished in that valley. Two boys were caught in the storm near Lodi; one was frozen to death, and the other had his arms and legs so badly frozen that they will have to be amputated. Two men are reported dead from the cold on Turkey Creek, in Dakota, about fifteen miles from here.

Another New Deal at the Hall-Going for Mr. Shannon's Scalp.

Mr. Shannon's Scalp.

Some of the Aldermen are attempting to remove the Hon. Joseph Shannon, the newly-elected clerk. The opponents of Mr. Shannon have held several cau-The opponents of Mr. Shannon have held several caucuses, and it is said that they have stready secured eight votes in favor of deposing him. They hold that the office should have been given to some Republican who took an active interest in muntelpal reform. Mr. Shannon was the nominee of the Young Democracy, who secured his election by a close vote. The new movement is engineered by Aldermen Van Schalek, Gliscy, Radde, and others, and it is said that they will have a majority of votes at the next meeting of the Board. The friends of Mr. Shannon, however, are working like beavers in his behalf. Mr. E. B. Schaffer is named as the probable successor of Mr. Shannon.

Counting in a Grant Senator in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—At a meeting of eturn judges in the Fourth District this morn-ng, the votes were counted, and Gray's majority ound to be 801.

found to be 88].

McClure (defeated candidate) applied to the McClure (defeated this morning for permission to open the election papers in the Prothonotary's office, and examine them to ascertain whether the returns are not fraudulent.

The Court heard the argument on the petition.

A School Principal Shot by a Boy.

A School Principal Shot by a Boy.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 1.—Prof. Wilson, principal of the Union school at Washington. Pa., was shot and dangerously wounded this afternoon by Thomas McGiffen. The professor had refused to deliver a note from McGiffen to one of the young ladies. On being ordered from the premises, McGiffen shot the proffessor, the ball entering above the hip. McGiffen is 17 years of age.

The Governor of Texas Indicted. Galveston, Feb. 1.—Indictments have, been found against Gov. Davis, Secretary of State Newcomb, and Attorney-General Alexander. One of the charges is for misdemeanor in office in giving a false certificate of election to W. T. Clark as member of Congress from the Third District, whereas Mr. Giddings was elected by a clear majority of 6,000.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Judge Barnard yesterday approved Mr. Con-olly's bail bond. The Hon. J. Ogden Murray of Washington was n town yesterday on public business. The Board of Audit organized yesterday, with comptroller Green as Chairman, and Richard Storrs, light.

Cierk.

Commissioner Corr of the Kings county Board of tharities, is to be indicted on charges preferred by the Committies of Fifty.

Police Commissioner Van Arden of Brooklyn has resigned. He has been sick for some time, and it is by the advice of his physician that he retires from public life. Mrs. Jaqua, a paie, thin woman with dark less about her eyes, was the next witness. She called that Sproul was developing into a medium. He was a conscious medium. He had old her that the apparitions seen in Dr. GorTHE JERSEY MURDER PLOT.

THE PROSECUTION CONSTRAINED TO ABANDON THE CASE.

A Verdict of Not Guilty-A Stir in the New Brunswick Court Room-Kisses of Congratulation-The Principal Witness in a Predicament-The Bottom Drops Out.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer of Mid-

dlesex county convened yesterday morning with a larger attendance, if possible, than on any day during the present week. The interest in the Whitehead conspiracy case seemed to have attracted the whole county to the Court House. The accused parties, male and female, were promptly in their seats, attended by a more nu-merous retinue of friends than on any former day. Both the father and mother, and several sisters of Mr. Willetts—all genteel people, from Newark—were seated beside the prisoners within the bar. Judge Scudder and his associates took their

and one called the case. Henry Baxter, all Ramflin, having been brought in from the laconcluded his testimony on cross-examinations follows: CROSS-EXAMINATION OF HENRY RAMPLIN ALIAS

as follows:

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF HENRY RAMPLIN ALIAS

BATTER.

By Mr. Parker—I came to New Brunswick from Belleville about the 2th of April, 1871, with Charles Whitehead, and made a charge before Justice Nevins against the Willettase and Yateses. Then went to jail. Whitein jail I received money from time to time from Mr. Oliver, chief of Polne. Bout know how much. One time \$4, another \$5, sometimes \$6. This continued until last week. Oliver visited me and gave me the money. Once Policeman Mitcheil came with him. The common fare of the fall cidn't agree with me. I ddn't like it. It didn't suit me. Received food from elsewhere. Don't know where it came from. It consisted of roast beef, chickens, mince pies, &c. My appetite was good for these rate things. These things began to come after I had been in jail three weeks. I thought you wouldn't live my time out without these things. This continued five weeks, Since then I have bought what I wanted. I have had no new clothes since I have been in jail but what I brought in. Had a stove in my cell. Didn't earry on a business of aeliling provisions to other prisoners. Cooked in the main stove the had lift the jail. Had no privileges above other prisoners. In my affidavit nefore 'Squire Nevins think ineationed the pixel and the strychnine that I have testified about. Don't thoroughly recoilect whether I have charged Wm. Yates with employing me to murder this old man. Don't know Thomas T. Vanderveer. I know a man who built a house on the brickyrd all this while before the fire. I didn't tell that man that the told man Whitehead had lived too long, and that if he taiked to me as he did to other persons around there that I would knock him in the head. I believe that the man's name was Vandeveer.

TESTIMONY OF THE OLD MAN'S NEW VALET. Henry Gordon was then called and sworn for he prosecution. This is the old man's presen-alet, procured for him by his sons. He is addle-aged Englishman, of not very prepossess

middle-aged fandlishman, of not very prepossessing appearance.

Reside at Washington, N. J. Have lived there forty years, Know Theodore Welletts, Have known him slace Angust, 1968. Know his wife. Have known her from childhood. Know her then as Maria Jane Whitehead, her malden name. She was afterward known as Devoe, She was married to a Mr. Devoe. She became the wife of Willette in August or September, 1888. Willetts then resided in Williamsburgh, corner of Clymer street and Division avenue. I visited there in August, 1888. Willetts then resided there. There was a right there rending

"WILLETTS'S OPERA HOUSE."

Mr. Parker questioned the relevancy of the

The Court admitted the testimony, on the laim that it was introductory to something more relevant.

Mrs. Devoe was familiarly called Jane. I was there you in December, 1870. Found Mrs. Devoe and Mrs. Steet there. Didn't again in December, 1879. Found Mrs. Devoc and Mrs. Ystes there. Pidn't see Mr. Willetts there then. Was there again in the mouth of January, 1871. Saw Mr. and Mrs. Willetts and old Mr. Wildefiead there. No one case but the domestics of the house and Mrs. Willetts's laugitter. The daughter was 17 or 13 years old I suppose. Also saw

AN INFANT CHILD: AN INFANT CHILD;
it was Mrs. Willetta's child, three or four weeks old, I should judge; saw it na private room in the presence of the parties named; Mrs. Wiletts had the child in her arms a part of the time, and part of the time it was lying in the cradle; think Mrs. Willetts directed my attention to the child; asked if it was not a fine-looking, promising child. I have every reason to suppose that that was Mrs. Willetts's first child by Mr. Willetts. Am acquainted with Theodore Willetts's handwriting; have seen him write; seen him write its name. [Paper shown, signed by Willetts and his wife.] This is

HIS HANDWRITING.

The defence admitted the handwriting.
Marked Exhibit 11.) This paper and the others
shown are understood to be immaterial to the
case, and are merely presented as alleged specimens of the prisoner's handwriting, with a view
of comparisons because

Prosecuting Attorney to deliver it to him, which I did. know Wm. Yates; have known him for thirty years, tave had only one business transaction with him. Have een him write his name. Am acquainted with his signature. (Paper shown.) That signature "William atters" was made in my presence by William Yates, he body of the paper is in my handwriting. It was ritten at the time of its date, March 19, 1855. (Another aper exhibited, marked "Exhibit 5.") I should judge hat was William Yates's writing; both the signature not the body of the paper. (Another paper shown, narked 13.) Also identified.

CROSS-EXAMINED

y Mr. Parker—Have seen Mr. Yates write twice to my

by Mr. Parker—Have seen Mr. Yates write twice to my certain knowledge; one in Angust, 1885; again in April, 1861; can't tell if I ever saw him write his signature at other times. Never saw the papers before that I have identified as signed by William Yates. I was at William Burg prior to the trial of Samuel Whitehead Jr., that was a trial at the December term of 1870. During the last ten years have been in court more than ten times. That was a trial of Samuel Whitehead, Jr., for an assault and battery with intent to Kill Theodore Willetts. That is the only trial of Mr. Whitehead, Jr., that I know of.

Andrew J. Disbrow sworn—Reside at Old Bridge.
Andrew J. Disbrow sworn—Reside at Old Bridge. Andrew J. Disbrow sworn—Reside at Samuel Willedge, Am a practical surveyor. (Map of the Whitehead precises shown and identified.)

Cross-examined—Have seen Yates write dozens of times.

MRS. WILLETTS'S FORMER KINSFOLK. MIS. WILLETTS'S FORMER KINSFOLK.

Mrs. Rebecca Kishmuth sworn—My maiden name was
Devoe. Am a sister of James Devoe. Mrs. Willetts was
Devoe. Am a sister of James Devoe. Mrs. Willetts was
Devoe. Am a sister of James Devoe. Mrs. Willetts was
Ormerly the wire of my brother. I reside now at SpotsNood, N. J. Have known Mrs. Willetts ten or fiftees
with the side was the wife of my brother she was
with her a few times and reco. Have corresponded
with her a few times and reco. Have corresponded
thave seen her write. [Letter shown metters from her.
Have seen her write, [Letter shown maid and Dooe.
It was received by me at Spotswood seven or eight years
ago, as nearly as I can fell; perhaps not more than six,
I had a sister then living in the same house with me,
ler name is Mrs. Catharine Skinner. Have two other
elsters. Mrs. Skinner and myself lived together.
Mrs. Catharine Skinner sworn—(der testimony was of
the same purport as Mrs. Kishmuth's.) I usually read
my sister's letters. Read the letter that has been shown
when it was received, and dentify it.

when it was received, and identify it.

THE GRAND JURY SUMMONED.

Obediah Clark, ex-Sheriff, sworn—Reside in Madison, Middlesex county. Am an ex-sheriff of the county. (Paper marked P 12 shown.) Have seen this before.

Paper objected to as on its face irrelievant. The prosecution urged that it might be shown to witness to prove the handwriting.

The Court permitted the paper to be shown to the witness for the purpose of identification only.

nly. The witness asked the Court if he was author-ed to state what took place in the Grand Jury

ized to state what took place in the Grand Jury room.

It transpired that the paper shown was drawn and signed in the Grand Jury room by a witness before that inquest, the witness on the stand being the foreman of the Grand Jury.

The Prosecuting Attorney held that to further the ends of justice it was right and proper for a grand juror to deviate from his oath and divulge to the Court what transpired in that tribunal.

Mr. Parker made an earnest and powerful argument on the inviolability of all the proceedings of the Grand Jury. He commented with severity on the course of the prosecution in bringing a man here to swear that he wanted to be a murderer, and now proposing to force a Grand Juror to violate his solemn onth and disclose the transactions of that solemn inquest.

Chancelor Williamson held that if Mr. Parker was correct it would be impossible to convict a man of perjury for any false testimony given before a Grand Jury. He argued that the oath of secrecy taken by a grand juror was limited in its operation.

THE SANCTITY OF THE GRAND JURY.

THE SANCTITY OF THE GRAND JURY. THE SANCTITY OF THE GRAND JURY.

The discussion of this nice question took a wide range, all the legal bearings of it being fully elaborated by counsel, who cited a multitude of authorities on the subject, and the Court, after some conference, held, by Judge Scudder, that it would not compel the witness to answer; nor would it advice him to answer. The Court questioned the public policy of compelling a grand juror to divulge the secrets of their proceedings, and further maintained that it would not say that it was right for the witness to answer. The witness was thereupon withdrawn.

The witness was thereupon withdrawn.

The witness was thereupon withdrawn.

A BABY OR NOT A BABY.

Dr. John C. Thompson sworm: Am a practising physician in Washington Lownship. Have practised there should be a superficient of the property of th

a very bad time, and her physician at Williamsburgh was very anxious about her; that her condition was one of extreme danger. Lattended old Samuel Whitehead three days after the are. He was burned.

of extreme danger. I attended oid Samuel Whitchea three days after the fire. He was burned.

WHAT THE DOCTOR FORGOT.

Cross-examined by Mr. Parker—The visit of mine to Mrs. Willetts was professional. Treated it as such and charged for it. My interview with Mr. Willetts was perhaps a month after that. Was not paid at that time bon't recoilect when he paid me for his visit to his wife; but I was paid. When he paid the bill he had itong alk about his first till was and the talk! Was was not the talk I have been the paid the bill he had it till was been to the talk I have been to be talk I have been to be

THE PROSECUTION ABANDON THE CASE. After recess, Chancellor Williamson addresses the Court as follows:

After recess, Chancellor Williamson addressed the Court as follows:

We offered this morning to prove what took place before the Grand Jury. To this evidence the defence objected. The Court sustained the objection upon the ground that the admission of such evidence is against public polley. During the recess the counsel for the state have consulted as to the course they eight to pursue in discharge of their duty in the further prosecution of the case. They now feel bound to say that, there is not to the court the prosecution of the case. They now feel bound to say that, there is not to the court of the prosecution of the case. They now feel bound to say that, the first is not to the following the proof of facts which in the judgment of court in processary to sustain this indefendent of the case of t

Do I understand that the prosecution abandon the rese?"

The Court—That is what the Court understands. Is the Court correct in that understanding, Chancellor williamson: Chancellor Williamson—Your Honor has heard what I Chancellor Williamson—Your Honor has heard what I chave said. That is the condition of the prosecution. We can do no more.

THE COURT NONPLUSSED. A pause ensued, during which Judge Scudder conferred with his associates. After five min-utes silence the Court said: This leaves us in a very embarrassing position; is throws a great responsibility upon the Court, which the Court does not like to assume.

Court does not like to assume.

There being no response to these remarks,
Judge Scudder addressed the jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the jury—The Public Prosecutor having
stated that he is unable to make out a conspiracy as
charged in the indictment, i do not see that you have
anything else to do than to return a verdict of acquittal.

Another pause ensued, after which the Court
again spoke:

The Court—The Clerk will record the verdict of the lary.

The Clerk—Gentlemen of the jary, have you agreed mon your verdict? A VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL.

A voice from the jury box—We have.
The Clerk—Who shall speak for you?
Voice from the jury box—Our foreman.
The Clerk—How say you, are the prisoners guilty o ot guilty? Foreman-Not guilty.

not guilty?

Foremsn—Not guilty.

This announcement created a general buzz of satisfaction in the court room, and the friends of the accused parties rushed to them and subjected them to a fearful kissing seige, attended with tears and exciamations of gratification. In the midst of the confusion that ensued the Court pronounced the jury discharged for the term, which was taken as an adjournment of the court.

Scores of people at once rushed up to congratulate Mrs. Willetts and Mrs. Yates on their acquittal. These laddes received these congratulations with smiles and thanks, mingled with tears. As soon as possible they forced their way to where their brothers were sitting and extended their hands in a forgiving spirit. Some of the brothers received them and accepted their proffered kieses, but others refused even to recognize them. The ladies thereupon left the court room.

THE SELF-CONFESSED ASSASSIN.

As soon as order was restored, the Court said

As soon as order was restored, the Court said that these proceedings had left the prisoner Baxter in an awkward condition. He was udderstood to be poor and friendless, and without counsel. He had pleaded guilty to an indictment charging a conspiracy which the jury had found did not exist. His case was a singular one. Under the circumstances the Court would appoint attorneys Andrew K. Cogsswell and teorge C. Ludlow to confer with him and present his case to the Court on Saturday next.

This terminated the proceedings.

LITTLE ALBERT BROWN'S DEATH. The Grammar Schoolboys' Quarrel-Struck and Kicked Over an Ash Barrel Dead in

his Mother's Arms. As the pupils of Grammar School No. 32, Thirty-fifth steet, near Eighth avenue, were disissed for dinner on Wednesday, a knot of boys ongregated on the sidewalk. Among them was Albert Brown, of 445 Eleventh avenue, a sprighty, intelligent boy, six years of age, and two rothers named Adolph and Aime Werner.

Albert was the idol of his parents, the pride of the school—a good boy, beloved by all. A quar-rel seems to have sprang up among the boys, but now, or between whom is not known. Certain it s, however, that poor little Albert Brown was knocked down, kicked, and injured so severely that he died early yesterday morning.

Johnny Thompson, of 23 West Thirty-eighth street, Syears of age, told Capt. Caffry that he saw Adolph Werner, of 512 West Fifty-seventh street, kick Albert in the side three times, and

street, kick Albert in the side three times, and knock him over an ash barrel. Oscar Brandetta, of 412 West Thirty-fifth street, 7 years of age, corroborated Johnny's story, and said he helped Albert up and walked home with him.

On arriving home Albert told his parents that he was not well. He complained of severe pains in the head and side, but gave them no intimation of the actual state of affairs. After his parents retired be became restless, and at times slightly deiirius.

Toward morning Mrs. Brown, the child's mother, was awakened by hearing her darling boy call her. She arose and noticing his wild and haggard look, called her husband, who at once went in search of a physician.

When he had gone out the poor suffering boy seized his mother's hand, and looking into her eyes, said:

"Dear mother: I'm going to die. I want to

eyes, said:

"Dear mother; I'm going to die. I want to ay who burnt me. Alme —." And then he lied. The grief stricker mother was alone with her dead child when her husband returned with physician.

Dr. John Beach made a post mortem examination yesterday and discovered compression of the compressio

a physician.

Dr. John Beach made a post mortem examination yesterday and discovered compression of the brain. The Doctor communicated with Capt. Caffry and it was decided to arrest Adolph Werner, the younger of the brothers, and hold him on the testimony of the two witnesses, notwithstanding the boy with his last breath had tried to say that Alme had struck him.

Last night a Sun reporter visited the West Twenty-seventh street police station. In cell 14 the Werner brothers were locked up. The elder one, Alme, twelve years of age, though not a prisoner, was keeping his brother company. They are swarthy, rugged boys, look like twins, and have cunning though not intellectual faces. They are about the same height, with dask hair, light eyes, and large mouths.

Reporter—Who struck Albert Brown? Answer by each—I don't know.

Q.—Did either of you ever quarrel with him? A. (No. sir, We liked him.

Q.—Old you see him struck? A.—No. sir; we were up stairs.

Q.—Were you in the same glass with him? A. (by Adolph)—I am; but Aime is in a higher class.

Q.—And you don't know who struck him, do

lass.
Q. And you don't know who struck him, do ou? A. No, sir, we don't; that's sure.
Q. Boys, do you go to church? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What church do you go to? A. Thirty-fth street. Q.-Do you ever tell lies? A. (by both)-No.

sp. A. do you say you don't know who hit or kicked Albert? A. doy both)—No, sir. He was a good boy, and everybody liked him.
When the reporter stepped out of the prison he was told by Capt. Caffrey that the father of the doad child had just been to the police station. "He did not know," said the kind-hearted Captain, "the cause of his boy's death until I told him. He was calm at first, but rushed out of the house, ringing his hands and crying, 'Oh, my poor boy! Oh, my noor boy!"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Garret Davis talked a quorum out of the Senate Chamber this afternoon, and, after a brief executive session, afternoon, and, after homolay, to the great dia-tust of those pressing the Amnesty bill. Sena-or Robertson, who has it in charge, looks upon the an end of the bill, and he will accordingmake no further attempt to bring it up.

Goldsmith Maid's Time. The Board of Appeals have sustained Goldsmith Maid's record of 2:17.

STILL NO FIGURES FROM THE UP-TOWN INSTITUTION.

The Third Avenue Entering upon the Second Month of its Run-The Tarrytown Prop-erty Sold-The Presidents of Other Banks Apprehensive of Trouble.

Yesterday was the first day of the second month of the run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank. While the assemblage was not to be compared in numbers with the multitude which congregated in front of the bank in the earlier congregated in front of the bank in the earlier days of the run, it was large enough to illustrate the wonderful pertinacity of the depositors in drawing out their money. At 8:10 A. M. twenty-one persons were waiting in front of the bank. At 9:30 the number of depositors had swelled to forty, at which hour those outside were admitted. At 10 o'clock, when payments were begun, the depositors include a numbered gighty-seven the depositors inside numbered eighty-seven. Stragglers made the number about the same as on the day before.

The down-town bank which has before been

mentioned as sending to the Third Avenue checks for collection, was again represented yeserday. This time the messenger drew \$463, and got away early in the morning.

THE GREENBACKS REPLENISHED.
At noon Mr. Cornell made his appearance with At noon Mr. Cornell made his appearance with a bundle which afterward turned out to be greenbacks. The number of persons paid yesterday was 78; one less than on Wednesday. The number of extra books was about the same, making perhaps 25 paid altogether. At 3 P. M., 25 remained unpaid. At 3 o'clock there was paid a person who had excited great interest. She was a lady who came from Staten Island, bringing her babe with her. She patiently held the child in her arms from the hour of the morning opening. Her position in the line was such that it was doubtful whether she would be paid. But just at 3 o'clock she got her money, and Mr. Harrison, in the most kindly manner, held her child while the delighted woman from Staten Island counted her money. The amounts drawn yesterday were comparatively small.

THE LONG-PROMISED STATEMENT.

THE LONG-PROMISED STATEMENT.

The statement promised, as before mentioned in The Sun, is expected to be sent to the newspapers to-day. A trustee yesterday told the reporter that he believed such was the intention of the Board. The bank officers still express the utmost confidence in the bank, and say that the best statement that they can make is, to continue paying cash to depositors who call for it. In conversation the other evening with one of the trustees regarding the sale of the Tarrytown property, the reporter asked:

"Has the sale been effected?"

The reply was that it had been, and that \$7,000 had been paid in cash to secure it, pending the execution of the papers.

"Who is the buyer?" asked the reporter.

"I think I've got his name here:" was the reply, and the gentleman felt in his pocket for the papers which might show the buyer's name. He drew out several documents, but the one searched for he did not find.

"I thought I had it here," he said; "it's a gentleman across town."

A FIELING OF DISTRUST.

An officer of the bank yesterday said that several recommends to the result of the papers.

tleman across town."

An officer of the bank yesterday said that several bank presidents had called at the Third Avenue during the morning, and that they all said that there was more or less excitement in their respective banks, and that in their belief a general feeling of distrust existed among depositors.

Mr. Tuthill, the actuary of the bank, is in a fair way of rapid recovery. He is expected to resume his duties within two or three days. His illness recalls the sickness of Dr. Bibbins, who died in January, 1871. Dr Bibbins was a trustee in the Third Avenue Savings Bank. It may be remembered that, according to the opinion of one of the ex-trustees of the bank, as published in The Sux, Dr. Bibbins's death was hastened by the signing of a false report, Dr. Bibbins having been an "honest, pure-souled" man, on whom the thought of such an act would prey.

Dr. Bibbins boarded in Lexington avenue with a family, one or more members of which had deposits in the Third Avenue Savings Bank. This depositor had the utmost confidence in the hank, and had no thought of drawing his deposits. Previous to his death, Dr. Bibbins became delirious. His ravings were almost entirely about the Third Avenue Savings Bank, and they were such that soon after his death he person referred to went to the bank and withdrew his deposit.

A Manifesto from the Hon. Henry Smith. President of the Bowling Green.
The Hon. Henry Smith, the President of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, has published the following, explanatory of the affairs of the

To the Depositors of the Earling Green Earlings Bank and the Public At no time since the suspension of the Bowling Green Savings Bank have I had any doubt that its depositors would altimately be paid in full. I have tunde no reply to the attacks upon me up to this time, behaving that in the high dation of the claims of and against the bank my official course would be fully vindicated, and show that I was not mistaken in the connidence I reposed in my associates.

I was elected President of the institution at its organization, and continued to take an active part in its management for about one year, when in February, 1889, I was elected by the Legislature a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Folice, and entered upon the duties of that position. Having unlimited confidence in my associates, in the Board of others and Trustee, I permitted my name to be used as the President of the bank, but had comparatively nothing to do with the management of its affairs—a fact which was known to the trustees and a comparatively nothing to do with the management of its affairs—a fact which was known to the institution that the dooks will show that upon the time of my connection in the management of the suspension there was nearly \$1,339 standing to my credit on its books. During all the time of my connection with the bank, I never in any way, shape, or form borrowed a dollar of its funds.

Since the suspension I have done all in my power to all the receiver in arriving at the actual condition of its affairs, and I herewith submit to the depositors and the bank, which is as nearly accurate as can be made until the final report of the receiver.

Loans (2004). \$12,541,98 Due denositors and the bank, which is as nearly accurate as can be made until the final report of the freediers.

Assets.....

...\$444,411 32 Deficiency......

Total........\$444.41 32 Deficiency......\$17.73 25

Through my personal efforts since the suspension I have secured from personal friends the release from the positors to the amount of \$25.60, which will result to the benefit of the remaining depositors, and Vice-President Roche and myself have from our own private funds paid all depositors whose deposits were \$10 or under in full, except about \$250.

From this exhibit if appears that the actual deficiencies cannot exceed \$417.73.25, and may be largely reduced by the sale of the real estate, which is put at a low figure in the above statement.

Whatever deficiency may exist upon the winding up of the affairs of the bank by the receiver, I regard myself as liable, in common with the other trustees, to make good my proportion, and shall so do whenever that amount shall be determined. In regard to the statement which has been published that loans were made to unknown persons whose names cannot be ascertained, I have to say that if any such loans were made it was without my knowledge, suspicion, or authority.

Twenty-five years of my life have been spent in the First Ward, where most of the depositors reside, to the greater portion of whom I am personally known; and during this period my character for financial integrity has never been questioned, and I fed well assured that tenther that has known me will attribute to me any institution room or mismanagement of the affairs of any institution room or mismanagement of the affairs of any institution room or mismanagement of the affairs of any institution room or mismanagement of the affairs of any institution room or mismanagement of the affairs of any institution room or mismanagement of the affairs of any institution room or mismanagement of the affairs of any institution room or mismanagement of the affairs of any institution room or mismanagement of the affairs of any institution room or mismanagement of the affairs of any institution room or mismanagement of the affairs of any institution room or mismanagement of

Petition against Forcing the Market Savings

Bank into Bankruptcy.
Pursuant to the call of Receiver Worth, nany of the depositors of the Market Savings Bank yesterday attended at the institution. In the Directors' room they were met by Mr. Worth, who gave each a petition, which all signed, protesting against any adjudication in bankruptcy, against the Market Savings Bank.

WANTED-1.800 SIGNATURES. The petition was signed during the day by 163 persons, representing deposits to the amount of \$125,000. Mrs. Mackey's claim against the bank s \$1,500, and it is said that she would withdraw proceedings if it was in her power to do so. Th proceedings if it was in her power to do so. The law, however, requires a petition of two-thirds of the creditors of any debtor to annul the petition of any one who endeavors to take advantage of the Bankrupt act. The Market Savings Bank has about 2,700 depositors, so that it is necessary for at least 1,800 to sign the petition before the danger can be averted. The depositors are requested to visit the bank to-day in as large numbers as possible, and make an effort to save what little money is still left by keeping the bank out of the Court of Bankruptcy.

REWARD FOR CONKLIN.

Henry R. Conklin, the author of all this trouble, is as yet unheard from. At a special meeting of the trustees of the bank, yesterday afternoon, Elias J. Beach offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved. That each of the trustees of this institution will nav the sum of \$300 of their private means for the arrest and delivery of Henry R. Conklin, late Secretary of the Market Savings Bank, to the public anthorities of the city of New York; and that Mr. Richards be the treasurer of that fund.

CONKLIN'S HISTORY.

Mr. Conklin's history is gradually coming to the surface. So far as known this is the first exploit which lays him liable to the judgments of the law. But it is not the first time he has swindled his confiding friends. From 1899 to 1852 he was engaged in an enterprise to defraud the too confiding city of New York. His scheme was a Tammany Ring affair on a smaller scale. Many citizens will represente the Battery Extension Scheme, which passed the Board of Assistant Alderman Dec. 17, 1849. Very much of what is now known as CONKLIN'S HISTORY.

was at that time a part of the East River. It was proposed to fill this in, and the Common Council concurred in the bill for that purpose. The contract was advertised, and this lienry Conklin made the lowest bid. He agreed to do the work for \$27.152, and the contract was awarded to him. By the terms of the bill the work was to be done in three years, and the city was to be allowed to dump whatever dirt it might have within the limits specified for the extension. Secretary Conklin went to work to make money, and he made it. He charged ten cents a load for all dirt dumped by citizens, and drew his \$27.152 from the Comptroller as well. Notwithstanding that he had received all this money, at the end of the three years the work was not done, and the contract was taken from him. The affair at the time was characterized by the New York papers as one of the greatest swindles on record.

Mr. Worth is working hard in the interest of depositors, and will probably be able to give a statement in a short time.

Seizure of Henry R. Conklin's Property. RONDOUT, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Sheriff Kerr has selzed the personal property of Henry R. Conklin, Treasurer of the Market Savings Bank in New York, at Milton, in this county, on an attachment issued by Judge George C. Barrett on an application of James Dennis, Receiver of the bank, to satisfy a claim of \$425,000, the amount of Conklin's defalcations. The property consists of farm property and valuable blooded horses and cattle.

THE PEOPLE'S LEGISLATURE.

An Investigation into the Printing Frauds-Paying a Percentage to the Clerks and Feeing the Lobbyists to Secure the Jobs.

Feeing the Lobbyists to Secure the Jobs.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.

The investigation of the printing frauds was begun to-day. The State Committee examined Mr. Edward Gracie, whose affidavit against Terwilliger was made the basis of the charges against that gentleman. Nothing new was elicited from him, except the fact that the affidavit was made nearly a month before it was published, and that in fact he understood it never was intended for publication. He said the affidavit was drawn by Col. Hastings, the private Secretary of Gov. Fenton, and that he understood he wished it to use in order to defeat Terwilleger for Cierk of the Senate and secure the place for himself (Hastings.) The impression left upon the audience by Mr. Gracie was anything but complimentary to that gentleman. Mr. Parson was present with his counsel, the Hon. Lyman Tremaine. Among the spectators I noticed Senator Woodin, George Dawson, Hugh Hastings, and several other well known gentlemen.

gentlemen.
THE HOUSE PRINTING FRAUDS.

THE HOUSE PRINTING FRAUDS.

The House Committee also had a meeting, and examined Messrs, Parsons and Cassidy. The former gentleman created a sensation when he said he paid, last year to Edwin R. Phelps the sum of \$10,000 to secure the payment of his claim in the Supply bill, which amounted to about \$100,000. This Phelps was a lobbyist, who was quite conspicuous about here last winter.

Mr. Parsons testified that he had paid to former Clerks of the Legislatue a percentage on the gross amount of the printing furnished him by them, and named Messrs. Underfull, Richardson, Caldwell, and Cushman as among those to whom he had paid percentage. He said he had PAID TERWILLIGER MORE THAN THE OTHERS, because he had rendered him important services

PAID TERWILLIGER MORE THAN THE OTHERS, because he had rendered him important services outside of legislative matters. He did not know whether it had been the custom to pay the Democratic Clerks percentage, as their work went tho the Arpus.

Mr. Cassidy did not know that his concern had ever paid any percentage to clerks of the Legislature for work. That portion of the business did not come within his province.

Both committees will meet again to-morrow Mr. Phelps is to be subpensed before the Committee, and several other gentlemen who are understood to know something about this printing business. Mr. Jacobs says he knows nothing of the transaction and is very desirous that Mr. Phelphs should be brought forward and made to tell all he knows aqout it.

RAPID TRANSIT HEARING.

RAPID TRANSIT HEARING.

There was another hearing before the Joint Committee on Cities. Buikhead Gardiner made a long speech in favor of his scheme, and succeeded in thoroughly tiring out the committee, if he did not convince them that his plan was the best. Mr. Day also spoke in favor of a compressed air scheme, which is just the thing, if he is to be heard from; and If the committee succeed in living it through, or do not go crazy under the infliction, they may possibly give to New York what she so through, or do not go crazy under the infliction, they may possibly give to New York what she so much needs—rapid transit of some kind. I am told that a combination of all the schemes, excepting the pneumatic, is to be made, in order to defeat that project. It is a little remarkable that as yet no petitions have been presented from New York for any other scheme but the Beach pneumatic.

THE CAPITOL COMMISSION INVESTIGATION THE CAPITOL COMMISSION INVESTIGATION to-day examined a large number of witnesses. The only thing proved against Mr. Bridgford is that he used his position to influence votes for the election of Speaker Smith, who was a great personal friend of his. All the evidence given coesterday was completely refuted by the presentation of his books, and it is allowed that the man who made these charges did so from personal malice. They have asked, however, for another apportunity to prove them, and it will be given them, provided they do so before the report is made.

CHARGES AGAINST NEW YORK OFFICIALS. In the Assembly to-day Mr. Niles offered the

following:

Wateras, Great crimes against justice are alleged to have been committed in the city of New York by persons in high official station; and Wateras, The Bar Association of that city claim to have knowledge of such crimes; and Whereas, Evils must be known before they can be removed, and moved; and wrong, or upon the knowledge of facts whereas. This Assembly is not an inquisition, but a legislative body, bound to act upon some general principles of right and wrong, or upon the knowledge of facts whereas it is a legislative. pies of right and wrong, or upon the knowledge of facts proved; and a librar eas, it is alleged that in former years charges tagainst officials have resulted in a compromise between the accusers and the accused, while the Legislature is eft, as it has been now for four weeks, to the consure of the people for not having removed the evils of which it has neither specifications nor proof; therefore Resolved, That the Bar Association of the city of New York, and all others having knowledge of abuses that this Legislature ought to shate, are hereby requested to present the same to this Assembly, with proof, or to the end that proof may be taken.

Mr. Alvord rising to debate the resolution, it was laid over.

Sir. Alvord rising to debate the resolution, it was laid over.

Among the bills passed in the Senate was Mr. Robertson's bill to authorize any taxpayer to prosecute any public offices for swinding. The Assembly bill relative to Grand Juries in New York city was ordered to a third reading.

In the House Mr. Berri introduced a bill to regulate elections in Brooklyn, and Mr. White a bill to reorganize the Board of Water Works and Sewers in Brooklyn.

A HEARING ON THE SEVENTY'S CHARTER.

The Assembly Chamber was crowded this evening to listen to arguments in favor of the Seventy's Charter. Gov. Solomon gave a report of what he said at the former hearing, and Mr. Sterne again explained the beauties of his plan of cumulative voting. Mr. Joseph B. Varnum, a former member of the Legislature, and once speaker, gave a history of former charters and told all about the groat frauds which had been perpetrated in New York. He did not tell, however, whether he was the Varnum who was interested with the late James B. Taylor in the celebrated Fort Gansevoort real estate speculation. A member of the Citizen's Committee who was present anounced that that body would soon send a charter to the Legislature, one feature of which would be to retain all the good men in office, and kick out the bad ones.

What Drove Alfred East to Suicide—His A HEARING ON THE SEVENTY'S CHARTER.

What Drove Alfred East to Snicide-Ilis

What Drove Alfred East to Suicide—His Brain Irritated by Spiculæ Bone.
Yesterday afternoon the Coroner's jury in the case of Alfred East, the fellow boarder of Prof. Panormo, who shot himself last Sunday morning at Pinespple and Fulton street, Brooklyn, rendered the following verdict:
That Alfred East came to his death by compression of the brain, superinduced by a wound in his head from a pistol ball fired from a pistol in his own hand, while laboring under mental depression—said depression mainly due to the irritation of his brain, caused by spiculæ of bone projecting from the inner palate of the temporal bone and pressing on his brain.
Louis Bauleh, surgeon of the Brocklyn City Hospital, who made the post mortem, found three pieces of bone as described in the verdict. This, in his opinion, caused that meroseness and melameholy, accompanied by severe headsches, that drove East to suicide.

A Definulting Peusion Agent.
WASHINGTON, Feb 1.—On Friday Inst W.

WASHINGTON, Feb 1.—On Friday last W. F. Collins, United States Pension Agent for the District of Columbia, refused to make oath to ais returns. This fact was regarded as sufficient this returns. This fact was regarded as another to justify the closing of the agent's office and the placing of a clerk therein to investigate his accounts, which was done with such result as to load to the request that he resign, which he did. So far as discovered the deficiency is \$10,000. ANOTHER RAILWAY SMASH.

PASSENGER CARS THROWN DOWN A 60-FOOT EMBANKMENT.

Fearful Accident on the Lebigh Valley Railrond-Five Passengers Killed and over Twenty Wounded-The Cars Wrecked and on Fire-Miraculous Escape of an Infant. MAUCH CHUNK, Feb. 1.—A fearful calamity befel the Wilkesbarre passenger train on the Lehigh Valley Railroud, bound southward, this morning. As the train was moving at full speed between Mud Run and Rockport stations, about 16 miles north of Mauch Chunk, the two rear cars were thrown from the track down an em-embankment full sixty feet. Both were through cars for Philadelphia and New York respec-tively. Tumbling down the rocky embankment they lodged a shattered wreck on the ice at the edge of the Lehigh. The North Pennsylvania car took fire, and the passengers, mangled and dead, were barely rescued before it was entirely consumed. Nearly all the passengers in the two

cars were very badly injured, five of them dying in a few moments. The names of the dead and in a few moments. The names of the dead and wounded are:

DEAD.—Mrs. Pretorius, of Wilkesbarre; Mrs. Miller, of Lehigh Tannery; a colored woman and child, unknown; a man unknown, having a seal ring marked J. A. S.

WOUNDED.—The Hon. E. L. Dana, of Wilkesbarre, babut head, badly; Mrs. Troxel, Miss M. A. Spaid, Lather H. Woodward, A. H. Mullen, and Sheriff Whitisker of Wilkesbarre, badly; Catharine Neargart and Jane Kilpatrick, of Wilkesbarre, slightly; John Lally of Pittston, slightly; Noah C. Mitman of Bethlehem, badly; Mrs. Montany of Brooklyn, N. Y., badly; Mr. Montany, slightly; George Broder of White Haven, badly; John Hoxe of Bethlehem, badly; Mr. Wolf of White Haven, dving; Harriet Rileval of Philadelphia, badly; George Younker of Philadelphia, badly; P. B. Gilliek, of Hickory Run, dying; Abel Keksey of Hickory Run, alightly; Charle s'Timmons of Pittston, badly; Conductor Z. G. Fried of Easton, badly. Several others received slight bruises.

The forward portion of the train, consisting of engine, baggage car, and one passenger car, wounded are:

engine, baggage car, and one passenger car, passed over the breach in the track safely, but were considerably jarred and broken up. The scene of the accident was just past a sharp curve in the road. Had it taken place on the curve the whole train must of a certainty have gone down into the abyss. As it was, those escaping were saved only by the breaking of the connections. The dead and wounded were extricated with great difficulty. Most of those not dead suffered severely from cold as well as injuries. The negro woman who perished with her child left a little girl, two years of age, to be sent home by the return train. She passed through the awful crash, and was thrown out upon the lee of the river entirely unharmed. One man escaped with slight scratches by jumping from the car at the moment it broke loose from the train.

The company officials and other citizens of Mauch Chunk hastened by a special train to the scene of the disaster, and did their utmost to lessen the pains of the injured and care for the dead. Thirteen of the wounded were brought to Mauch Chunk, and are now provided for at the hotels. The others were sent to Wilkeabarre and to their homes.

A plucky telegraph repairer, Charles Timmons, with one arm disabled and the other badly brulsed, after doing his part to save his fellow passengers, set to work and repaired the telegraph wires, thus restoring the severed communication with points north and south. The debris is now nearly cleared away.

Later.—Four of the wounded have died of their injuries. Among the killed it he wife of their injuries. in the road. Had it taken place on the curve the

Later.—Four of the wounded have died of their injuries. Among the killed is the wife of Prof. Lewis Pratorius, of Wilkesbarre. The arm and shoulder of Judge Danna, law justice of Luzerne county, were broken.

MUTINY IN THE LOWER BAY.

Armed Ruffians in Possession of the British Ship La Gloire-Desperate Fighting be-tween Officers and Men-Capture of the Ringleaders-Also, their Release, Early yesterday morning Inspector James

son was informed of a serious mutiny on board the English ship La Gloire, while in the lower bay, on her passage to Antwerp. The Inspector telegraphed to Capt. Frank Spelght of the police boat, and that officer began to make all needful preparations for any emergency. Just as the Seneca was hauling out at pier 29. North River, scheeca was haufing out at pier 29. North River, four men rushed to the bulkhead and halled Capt. Speight. He took then on board. They proved to be Capt. James S. Wiley, George R. Scott, second mate, and John Williams, steward of the ship La Gloire, and Hiram Treat, the pilot who had charge of the ship when the seamen mutinied. The captain's story, which agreed in every particular with that of the others, is as follows:

one man not aboard would draw, otherwise

THEY WOULD NOT GO TO SEA.

I replied that if there was a man short I would give the
crew the benefit of the wages of one man. This seemed
to eatisfy them and they went forward. A few momenta
later the matrix mounted the forecastle and ordered the
crew to slow the anchors and make other preparations
for sea. They obeyed with slacrity.

A soon as everything was "slip-shape and Bristol
fashion" the officers walked aft and reported to me.
While they were standing on the quarter deck the crew
again came aft in a body, and inquired of me whether
they had been shipped for the voyage or only for the
trip 10 Antunerp. My reply was, "You can make the
yoyage if you want to, or I will pay you off at Antwerp

mining or states points, the policy and put themselves in communication with the policy authorities.

THE RINGLEADERS CAPTURED.

When the Seneca steamed alongside the Englishman the crew were all on the forecastle, armed with every available weapon. Capt. Speight went head on, to hide his boat's name and character; but when he rounded to the men saw the ruse and scampered for the lower deck. They had been too slow, however, for Capt. Speight, Sengeant Fitzerraid, and twenty policemen, armed with pistols and clubs, were on them in an instant, and the crew found themselves prisoners before they could make any resistance. They were handcuffed in pairs and marched aft, where the four ringleaders were pointed out by the captain, and at once transferred to the Seneca. They described themselves as James McCabe, 23 years of age; John Donovan, 25; John Hayes, 24; and John Kelly, 26. Neither Capt. Wiley, the pilot, nor the other officers would prefer any charge against the others.

Capt. Speight steamed back to the city, and took his prisoners before Commissioner Shields, at the United States District Court. The Commissioner refused to take comizance of the charge, unless requested to do so by the British Consul, and the latter refused to do so, alleging that the offence, having been committed in the bay of New York, came under the jurisdiction of a police magistrate. When Capt. Speight found himself entangled in so much red tape, he, as a last resort, took his prisoners before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court.

The Magistrate heard the testimony of the officers of the ship, and decided to commit the prisoners on charges of felonious assauit and battery, but the complainants refused to remain in the city and appear against their agressors, and the men were discharged.

Capt. Wiley then shipped four sailors to replace the mutineers, and went to sea last night, being convoyed down the bay by Commodore Speight and the police navy.